

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows (note that references to pages and paragraphs are based upon the substitute specification filed on June 5, 2002):

Please amend paragraph 3 at page 15 as follows:

The seating face 8 for the tire 3 starts at one of the front faces of the seating face 8 with a short cylindrical section 62, which contains a snap-ring groove 63. Adjoining the cylindrical section 62 is a frustoconical surface 64, which is oriented in such a way that the diameter increases continuously from the cylindrical section 62 in the direction of the opposite front face of the pulley body 2. The largest diameter, relative to the axial extent of the pulley body 2, is reached approximately at the center of the latter at a plane of symmetry 65. A second frustoconical surface 66 starts at this location, but with the opposite orientation, i.e. the diameter tapers starting from the plane of symmetry 65. Finally, the frustoconical surface 66 merges into a further cylindrical surface 67, which likewise contains a snap-ring groove [[68]] 168. The diameter of the two cylindrical surfaces 62 and 67 is identical. The outer circumferential surface or the seating face 8, relative to the axis of rotation, is rotationally symmetrical, but no longer cylindrical as in the previous exemplary embodiments.

Please amend paragraph 3 bridging pages 18 and 19 as follows:

First of all the clamping ring 71 with the radially outer ring 13b vulcanized in place and the elastomeric coating 77 is put onto the pulley body 3 from the left-hand side. The left-hand flange disk 84 is then put on and the left-hand snap ring 87 is snapped into the snap-ring groove [[68]] 168. The unit consisting of the reinforcing ring 14 and the radially outer ring 15 can now be slipped on from the right without the clamping ring 71 being able to give way to the side. The right-hand clamping ring 72 is then likewise put onto the pulley body 3 from the right. Once the arrangement has been prepared to this extent, the clamping rings 71 and 72 are rotated relative to one another until each tapped hole 79 is opposite a stepped hole 82. Screws 83 are then screwed into each combination of tapped hole 79 and stepped hole 82 and tightened one after the other. As a result of the frustoconical form of the two clamping rings 71 and 72 in combination with the frustoconical surfaces 64, 66, 68, 69, a

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radial clamping force is produced when the two clamping rings 71 and 72 are being screwed together, and this radial clamping force is directed, on the other hand, radially inward against the two frustoconical surfaces 64 and 55 and, on the other hand, radially outward against the two frustoconical surfaces 68 and 69. The clamping rings 71 and 72 act like annular wedges, which are pressed between the conical surfaces 66, 68 and 62, 69 respectively.